

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

MELISSA LANGLAIS, et al.	:	CIVIL ACTION
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
PENNMONT BENEFIT SERVICES,	:	NO. 11-5275
INC., et al.	:	
-----	:	
IN RE: REAL VEBA TRUST	:	
	:	NO. 14-1484
-----	:	
IN RE: SINGLE EMPLOYER	:	
WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN TRUST	:	
	:	NO. 14-1486
-----	:	
IN RE: PENN-MONT BENEFIT	:	
SERVICES, INC.	:	
	:	NO. 14-1487

MEMORANDUM

McLaughlin, J.

April 3, 2014

The petitioners in Langlais v. PennMont Benefit Services, Inc., No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.), have filed for relief from the automatic stay of proceedings against a debtor in bankruptcy in order to seek partial release of the supersedeas bond funds posted by the respondents.

I. Background

The Langlais petitioners are the beneficiaries of employee benefit plans administered by the Langlais respondents, who are debtors in the related bankruptcy proceedings listed

above. In September 2010, the respondents denied the petitioners' claim for death benefits under an employee benefit plan administered by the respondents. In September 2011, the American Arbitration Association issued an award in favor of the petitioners and against all respondents for \$3.8 million, plus attorneys' fees. On July 11, 2012, this Court confirmed the arbitration award, but only against respondent PennMont Benefit Services, Inc. ("PennMont") in its capacity as plan administrator and only as to the corpus of the REAL VEBA Trust; the Court also entered judgment in the petitioners' favor and against PennMont in the amount of \$3,800,000.00, plus attorneys' fees and costs.¹

The respondents filed a notice of appeal to the Third Circuit,² as well as a motion to stay execution of the judgment and approve a minimum supersedeas bond. This Court ordered the respondents to post a \$3.9 million bond to preserve the amount due to the plan beneficiaries, which was deposited into the Court Registry for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on October 9, 2012.

On June 7, 2013, the Third Circuit affirmed this Court's decision in its entirety. Langlais v. PennMont Benefit

¹ Docket #32 in No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.).

² C.A. No. 12-3234 (3d Cir.).

Servs., Inc., 527 F. App'x 215 (3d Cir. 2013). On June 21, the respondents petitioned for rehearing en banc. On July 11, the petition for rehearing was denied.

On July 23, 2013, the respondents filed voluntary Chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions in the bankruptcy court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.³ Respondents also filed notice of Suggestion of Bankruptcy in the Third Circuit appeal in Langlais. Those voluntary petitions were dismissed by the Pennsylvania bankruptcy court on September 3, 2013, and any stay in effect with regard to those petitions expired on that date. In dismissing the Single Employer Welfare Benefit Plan Trust ("SEWBPT") and Regional Employers Assurance League Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association Trust ("REAL VEBA") actions for failure to comply with court requirements, the Pennsylvania bankruptcy court also denied the respondents' request for a stay "both because the Debtor is unlikely to prevail on appeal and because the balance of the equities favors the plan

³ Nos. 13-16440, 13-16441, 13-16443, 13-16444, 13-16445 & 13-16446 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.). Because the debtors in the instant involuntary bankruptcy cases are the same debtors that were before the Pennsylvania bankruptcy court in July 2013, the bankruptcy court for the Middle District of Florida took judicial notice of the records in the voluntary Pennsylvania bankruptcy cases. Findings of Fact & Conclusions of Law & Order Transferring Venue of Cases, at 7 (Dec. 6, 2013), Docket #59 in No. 13-5986 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.), Docket #55 in No. 13-5987 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.), Docket #52 in No. 13-5988 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.) (hereinafter, "M.D. Fl. Bankr. Transfer Op."). This Court does so too.

beneficiaries as the Debtor's delay in this case has harmed them but benefitted the Debtor"⁴ The respondents appealed the bankruptcy court dismissals to this district court, but later sought voluntary dismissal of their appeals, which were dismissed with prejudice.⁵

Meanwhile, on July 17, 2013, the respondents also moved for a ninety-day stay of the Third Circuit's mandate in the Langlais appeal to allow for a petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court. On July 29, the Third Circuit granted that stay. The respondents' deadline to file a petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court expired on October 9, 2013.⁶

On October 1, 2013, just eight days before the time to petition for certiorari expired, six involuntary bankruptcy petitions under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code were filed

⁴ Docket #88 in In re SEWBPT, No. 13-16441 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.).

⁵ In its decision transferring venue, the bankruptcy court for the Middle District of Florida found that "the Debtors' motions to dismiss their [Pennsylvania] appeals only after the [United States Trustee ("UST")] and the [Independent Fiduciary ("IF")] filed their Motions to Transfer Venue . . . in which the UST and the IF assert as grounds for dismissal the single estate rule, illuminate the Debtors' efforts to game the bankruptcy system" M.D. Fl. Bankr. Transfer Op. at 10 n.26.

⁶ Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 13, the ninety-day period in which to petition for certiorari runs from the date of the denial of rehearing in the appellate court.

against the Langlais respondents and related parties in the bankruptcy court for the Middle District of Florida.⁷

No notice of these proceedings was filed by the respondents in the Third Circuit appeal in Langlais, and on October 10, 2013, the Third Circuit issued its mandate in the form of a certified judgment, affirming this Court's July 2012 decision in favor of the Langlais petitioners.

Also on October 10, 2013, evidently believing that the automatic bankruptcy stay of proceedings against a debtor under 11 U.S.C. § 362 did not apply to the release of the supersedeas bond funds, on the grounds that the respondents no longer held a property interest in the funds, the Langlais petitioners filed their first motion for partial release of the funds.⁸

In the meantime, both the Independent Fiduciary and the United States Trustee filed motions to transfer venue in the Florida bankruptcy cases. After briefing and a hearing on those motions, the Florida bankruptcy court transferred the involuntary bankruptcy cases to the bankruptcy court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on December 6, 2013. The

⁷ Penn-Mont Benefit Servs., Inc., No. 13-5986 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.); Regional Emp'rs' Assurance League Voluntary Emps.' Beneficiary (REAL VEBA) Trust, No. 13-5987 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.); Single Employer Welfare Benefit Plan Trust (SEWBPT), No. 13-5988 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.); Penn Public Trust, No. 13-5989 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.); Koresko Law Firm, PC, No. 13-5990 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.); and Koresko & Assocs., No. 13-5991 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.).

⁸ Docket #50 in No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.).

Florida bankruptcy court found that none of the debtors or the petitioning creditors ("Petitioning Creditors") had provided "any valid or appropriate basis to support their choice of venue" in Florida, and that the "[Koresko Law Firm] and [Koresko & Associates] Objections, together with the Debtors' immediate consents to the Orders for Relief in the instant [Florida] cases, reflect that the Debtors are the primary, if not the sole, beneficiaries of the involuntary petitions filed in [the Florida] Court to side-step the rulings in both the Pennsylvania District Court and the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court." M.D. Fl. Bankr. Transfer Op. at 14-15. The Florida bankruptcy court also found that the filing of Florida actions was both "tantamount to an impermissible change of venue for the [Department of Labor] Enforcement Action, which was properly filed in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania," and "an impermissible end-run around the dismissals of the Debtors' voluntary bankruptcy cases in the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court." Id. at 20 & n.48. Holding that it "cannot sanction such apparent abuse of the bankruptcy process," the Florida bankruptcy court concluded that transfer to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was necessary both for the convenience of all parties and in the interest of justice. Id.

The Petitioning Creditors in the bankruptcy actions first moved for reconsideration of the transfer order in the

REAL VEBA, SEWBPT, and Penn-Mont Florida bankruptcy cases, which was denied. They also filed notices of appeal of the transfer orders to the District Court for the Middle District of Florida,⁹ and moved for orders certifying direct appeals of the REAL VEBA and SEWBPT transfer orders to the Eleventh Circuit, which were denied by the Florida bankruptcy court on March 25, 2014.¹⁰

On December 18, 2013, this Court held that, because the Florida bankruptcy cases had been filed and the automatic stay went into effect nine days before the Third Circuit's mandate issued, this Court could not release the supersedeas bond funds until the stay was lifted by the bankruptcy court, or the bankruptcy proceedings otherwise concluded.¹¹

On January 30, 2014, the Langlais petitioners filed a motion for relief from the automatic stay in the three above-

⁹ Docket #62 in No. 13-5987 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.), Docket #59 in No. 13-5988 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.). As of today's date, these appeals have not been withdrawn; however, counsel for the Petitioning Creditors assured this Court at the March 24th hearing in the bankruptcy actions that the Creditors did not intend to pursue these appeals. Transcript of Oral Argument at 22, 29 & 31 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 24, 2014).

¹⁰ Docket #81 in No. 13-5988 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.); Docket #82 in No. 13-5987 (Bankr. M.D. Fl.).

¹¹ Docket #54 in No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.).

captioned bankruptcy cases, then pending before the bankruptcy court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.¹²

On February 27, 2014, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(d), this Court withdrew the reference to the bankruptcy court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the involuntary bankruptcies, concluding that coordinating the bankruptcy cases with the Department of Labor's enforcement action would reduce confusion, forum shopping and conflicting obligations between the two courts, would promote judicial efficiency over a common set of facts and assets, and would logically expedite administration of the Trusts' assets.¹³

The petitioners have filed a single "Expedited Renewed Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay and Release of Funds" in Langlais and the three above-captioned bankruptcy actions involving respondent PennMont and the REAL VEBA and SEWBPT trusts, which are now pending before this Court.¹⁴

¹² Docket #7 in In re REAL VEBA Trust, No. 13-21179 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.), transferred to No. 14-1484 (E.D. Pa.); Docket #7 in In re Single Employer Welfare Benefit Plan Trust, No. 13-21180 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.), transferred to No. 14-1486 (E.D. Pa.); Docket #7 in In re Penn-Mont Benefit Servs., Inc., No. 13-21178 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.), transferred to No. 14-1487 (E.D. Pa.).

¹³ Docket #709 in Perez v. Koresko, et al., No. 09-988 (E.D. Pa.).

¹⁴ Docket #56 in No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.); Docket #47 in No. 13-21179 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.); Docket #39 in No. 13-21180 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.); Docket #45 in No. 13-21178 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.).

II. Analysis

A. Relief from the Automatic Stay

With regard to the automatic stay of proceedings under the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. § 362(d) provides: "On request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing, the court shall grant relief from the stay provided under subsection (a) of this section, such as by terminating, annulling, modifying, or conditioning such stay-- (1) for cause, including lack of adequate protection of an interest in property of such party in interest." 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1). "Section 362(d)(1) does not define 'cause,' leaving courts to consider what constitutes cause based on the totality of the circumstances in each particular case." Baldino v. Wilson, 116 F.3d 87, 90 (3d Cir. 1997). In considering whether to lift the automatic stay, a court "may consider the policies reflected in the bankruptcy code, and the interests of the debtor, other creditors and any other interested parties." In re Brown, 311 B.R. 409, 413 (E.D. Pa. 2004). The determination is by its very nature an equitable one that requires this Court to engage in a fact-sensitive inquiry as to whether the balance of hardships favors the movant. In re Chandler, 441 B.R. 452, 463 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2010) (citing FRG, Inc. v. Manley, 919 F.2d 850, 854 (3d Cir. 1990)).

Certain unsecured creditors ("Objecting Creditors") in the bankruptcy actions have raised a number of objections to the Langlais petitioners' motions for relief.¹⁵ First, the Objecting Creditors make any number of arguments based on their assumption that the Petitioning Creditors' appeals to the District Court for the Middle District of Florida regarding transfer of venue in the REAL VEBA and SEWBPT actions are likely to be successful, and that any decision by this Court regarding relief from the automatic stay or the release of bond funds is therefore premature. Because the Petitioning Creditors' counsel has assured this Court that the Florida appeals will be withdrawn, these arguments are moot. Venue is proper in this Court, and it is within this Court's jurisdiction and authority to grant relief from the automatic stay.

In this case, it is indisputable that the balance of hardships favors the Langlais petitioners, who have been waiting to receive death benefits since September 2010, at great

¹⁵ Opposition by Certain Unsecured Creditors Having Claims for Legal Services in the U.S. Tax Court to the Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay Filed by the Langlais Parties (Feb. 19, 2014), Docket #26 in No. 13-21178 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.), Docket #34 in No. 13-21179 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.), Docket #28 in No. 13-21180 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.) (hereinafter "Unsecured Creditors' Opp'n"). See also Letter Objection to Motion for Relief from Stay, filed by Philip & Abi Simon, Docket #40 in No. 13-21179 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. Feb. 26, 2014). The Court also heard arguments regarding the Langlais petitioners' motions by the Independent Fiduciary, the Petitioning Creditors, and by Mr. Koresko, at the March 24th hearing. Tr. at 70-82.

personal and financial cost, as detailed in their motions. The delay caused by the respondents' repeated bankruptcy filings in multiple jurisdictions has served only to forestall execution of judgment long ago entered by this Court.

The Court finds that there is good cause to lift the automatic stay, in large part because, to the unlikely extent that the relevant debtors might enter reorganization, the Langlais claim is sufficiently large that it must be resolved before the debtors could complete such a reorganization. See In re Myers, 491 F.3d 120, 128-29 (3d Cir. 2007) (citing In re Kissinger, 72 F.3d 107, 109 (9th Cir. 1995)).

B. Partial Release of Supersedeas Bond Funds

1. The Third Circuit's Mandate

The Objecting Creditors argue that, because the automatic stay went into effect nine days before the extension of the mandate granted by the Third Circuit had expired, the mandate was erroneously returned and void. See In re Siciliano, 13 F.3d 748, 750 (3d Cir. 1994). Therefore, the Objecting Creditors argue, the Langlais action remains within the Third Circuit's jurisdiction, "subject to a possible Supreme Court petition or other choice by the fiduciaries of REAL VEBA," and this Court "presently has no jurisdiction to grant any relief on account of the alleged claim of Langlais . . . especially an

amount the Clerk of the District Court is bound to return to the appropriate estate and is clearly equity for the benefit of all trust claimants.” Unsecured Creditors’ Opp’n ¶¶ 14-15.

The Third Circuit has indeed held that actions taken in violation of the stay are void. In re Siciliano, 13 F.3d at 750. If this Court were limited to granting only prospective relief from the automatic stay, the Objecting Creditors’ argument with regard to jurisdiction might be persuasive.

“However, [the Third Circuit] and others have held that actions in violation of the stay, although void (as opposed to voidable), may be revitalized in appropriate circumstances by retroactive annulment of the stay.” In re Myers, 491 F.3d at 127. “[T]his conclusion gives courts flexibility to resolve conflicts involved in the resolution of significant claims and reflects the most logical interpretation of § 362(d) of the Bankruptcy Code,” id. at 128, which allows this Court to grant relief by “terminating, annulling, modifying, or conditioning” the stay on a case-by-case basis.

In making the determination whether to annul the stay and grant retroactive relief, courts have observed that the relevant inquiry examines: “(1) whether the creditor was aware of the filing or encouraged violation of the stay; (2) whether the debtor engaged in inequitable, unreasonable, or dishonest behavior; and (3) whether the creditor would be prejudiced.” In

re Meyers, 491 F.3d at 129 (citing In re Nat'l Env'tl. Waste Corp., 129 F.3d 1052, 1055 (9th Cir. 1997)). On the whole, there is "wide latitude accorded to the Bankruptcy Court to balance the equities when granting relief from the automatic stay." Id. at 130.¹⁶

As to the behavior of the debtor-respondents in these actions, the record recounted above – which does not even touch on the related non-bankruptcy actions also pending before this Court – speaks for itself. The Florida bankruptcy court found that the debtors "abuse[d] [] the bankruptcy process" in an attempt to circumvent the rulings of the Pennsylvania bankruptcy court and change the venue for the Department of Labor's currently pending case. Earlier, the Pennsylvania bankruptcy court also ruled that that these debtors were unlikely to prevail on appeal, and that their delay had harmed plan beneficiaries. In the Langlais action itself, despite seeking a ninety-day stay of the Third Circuit's mandate with the purported intent to petition the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, the respondents allowed eighty-two days to elapse without filing any such petition, before the automatic bankruptcy stay went into effect. The respondents also allowed

¹⁶ See also In re Snyder, 292 F. App'x 191, 193 (3d Cir. 2008) (citing In re Myers for the proposition that the bankruptcy court has wide latitude to balance the equities in annulling a stay); In re Coletta, 336 F. App'x 202, 205 & n.3 (3d Cir. 2009) (same).

the mandate to issue without informing the Third Circuit of the filing of the Florida bankruptcy actions, and filed no suggestion of bankruptcy in this Court until October 17, 2013, more than two weeks after the bankruptcy actions were filed, and a week after the Third Circuit's mandate issued.¹⁷

As to whether the Langlais petitioners were "aware of the filing or encouraged violation of the stay," by filing their first motion for partial release of funds on October 10, 2013, the Court believes that any noncompliance was inadvertent. The petitioners themselves first brought the Florida bankruptcy filings to this Court's attention in their motion, and it is evident from their motion and from counsel's comments at the March 25, 2014 hearing that their arguments regarding the non-applicability of the stay, albeit incorrect, were made in good faith. See In re Meyers, 491 F.3d at 129-30 (holding that the bankruptcy court had not abused its discretion in concluding that the debtor's "manifestly dilatory tactics and the prejudice to [the creditor] outweighed [the creditor]'s unclean hands in pushing forward the [Common Pleas] Court orders in violation of the stay").

Finally, the prejudice to the Langlais petitioners under these circumstances is obvious. They have been seeking death benefits from the respondents for more than three years.

¹⁷ Docket #52 in No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.).

There have been at least two judgments entered in their favor, by the American Arbitration Association, and by this Court. The Third Circuit affirmed this Court's decision nearly ten months ago, and denied the respondents' motion for rehearing. The progress of this litigation does not suggest that the respondents have any material chance of achieving a different outcome. Further delay would only result in serious financial damage to the petitioners. See, e.g., In re Meyers, 491 F.3d at 129 ("[T]he only effect of refusing to ratify the state court action would be to reward [the debtor] for her attempted abuse of the bankruptcy system. That, we will not do.").

Given this Court's wide latitude to balance the equities, the Court finds ample reason to annul the stay as to the Langlais action. Accordingly, the Third Circuit's October 10, 2013 mandate affirming this Court's decision is ratified, the respondents' appellate options are exhausted, and it is within this Court's jurisdiction to authorize execution of judgment, including release of the supersedeas bond funds.

2. The Bond Funds Are Not Property of the Estate

In Mid-Jersey Nat'l Bank v. Fidelity-Mortgage Investors, 518 F.2d 640 (3d Cir. 1975), the Third Circuit held that a debtor's appeal was not subject to the automatic stay provisions of the old Bankruptcy Act, 11 U.S.C. § 711 et seq.

(1898), the predecessor to the current Bankruptcy Code, because the debtor had posted a supersedeas bond and made a deposit with the district court to stay execution of judgment. While the appeal was pending, the debtor filed for bankruptcy. The Third Circuit held that (1) the appeal could be stayed only if the deposit with the court constituted property of the debtor over which the bankruptcy court had exclusive jurisdiction; and (2) the deposit was not property of the debtor because the only property interest the debtor had in the certificate was a "contingent reversionary interest as a potential beneficiary of the trust." Mid-Jersey, 518 F.2d at 644.

In Borman v. Raymark Industries, Inc., 946 F.2d 1031 (3d Cir. 1991), the Third Circuit held that Mid-Jersey was no longer an accurate statement of the law under the expanded jurisdiction of the 1978 Bankruptcy Code, because Section 362(a)(1) stays all pre-petition actions against the debtor, not merely acts to obtain property of the debtor. Borman, 946 F.2d at 1035. Accordingly, the Third Circuit held that Mid-Jersey was no longer an accurate statement of the law to the extent that it had held that a supersedeas bond or deposit could prevent the application of the automatic stay. Id. at 1037. However, the Third Circuit expressed "no opinion on whether the supersedeas bond is considered property of the estate under the [expanded definition of the] Bankruptcy Code." Id. Nor did the

Third Circuit “imply that it would be improper for the bankruptcy court to lift or modify the stay to permit disposition.” Id.

In Raymark Industries, Inc. v. Lai, 973 F.2d 1125 (3d Cir. 1992), the Third Circuit reiterated its Borman holding that the automatic stay applies to all actions brought against a debtor regardless of whether the assets in question are considered property of the debtor’s estate. Id. at 1126. Again, however, the Third Circuit did not find it necessary to determine whether a cash supersedeas bond posted with a state court constituted “property of the estate.” Id. at 1130. See also In re: Advanced Elecs., Inc., 283 F. App’x 959, 966 n.5 (3d Cir. 2008) (noting that, as in Borman, the Third Circuit was not required to reach the question whether a supersedeas bond fund is property of the estate).

In light of the foregoing, this Court concludes that at least \$3.8 million of the supersedeas bond funds in the Court’s registry is no longer “property of the estate” in which the debtor-respondents have an equity interest.¹⁸

¹⁸ In their January 30, 2014 motion for relief from the automatic stay, the Langlais petitioners specifically disclaimed any intent to pursue their entitlement to attorneys’ fees at that time. Docket #7 at ¶ 30, in No. 13-21179 (Bankr. E.D. Pa.). In their March 11, 2014 combined motion, the petitioners state that they do not seek the release of the remaining \$100,000 supersedeas funds securing the award of attorneys’ fees, but they do seek leave to have that sum “determined if not

The Objecting Creditors have also argued that: (1) "the deposit placed by SEWBPT for the appeal is not the property of Langlais, and it is not the satisfaction of a judgment out of 'assets of REAL VEBA trust' as required by [this] Court's order;" (2) "[t]here is no security interest perfected under the UCC," under 11 U.S.C. § 362(b)(3); (3) the amount of the bond funds is "also arguably cash collateral that Langlais cannot use because of a 'beneficial interest' recognized by [this] Court," under 11 U.S.C. § 363(e) and Bankruptcy Rule 4001(b); and (4) "any judgment lien relating to such amount would be primed by possible DIP financing, [11 U.S.C.] § 364, the trustee's strong-arm power to prime judicial liens[,] or would be voidable as a preference or fraudulent conveyance. [11 U.S.C.] §§ 547, 548." Unsecured Creditors' Opp'n ¶ 15. The Court is not persuaded by these arguments.

Under Section 547 of the Bankruptcy Code, which governs preferential transfers, the bankruptcy trustee may avoid any transfer of an interest of the debtor in property:

(1) to or for the benefit of a creditor;

released." Docket #56 at 11, in No. 11-5275 (E.D. Pa.). In concluding that the stay is annulled with respect to the Langlais proceeding, the Court does not at this time make any determination as to whether the remaining \$100,000 supersedeas bond funds might be considered property of the debtors' estate in bankruptcy.

- (2) for or on account of an antecedent debt owed by the debtor before such transfer was made;
- (3) made while the debtor was insolvent;
- (4) made –

- (A) on or within 90 days before the date of the filing of the petition; or

- (B) between ninety days and one year before the date of the filing of the petition, if such creditor at the time of such transfer was an insider

11 U.S.C. § 547(b).

Under Section 548 of the Bankruptcy Code, which governs fraudulent transfers:

- (a)(1) The trustee may avoid any transfer . . . of an interest of the debtor in property, or any obligation . . . incurred by the debtor, that was made or incurred on or within 2 years before the date of the filing of the petition, if the debtor voluntarily or involuntarily –

- (A) made such transfer or incurred such obligation with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any entity to which the debtor was or became, . . . indebted; or

- (B)(i) received less than a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for such transfer or obligation

11 U.S.C. § 548(a).

In Langlais, the supersedeas bond was posted by the debtor-respondents on October 9, 2012, more than nine months before the voluntary petitions were filed in Pennsylvania on July 23, 2013, and almost a year before the involuntary petitions were filed in Florida on October 1, 2013. Nor do the Objecting Creditors offer any argument to support their suggestion that the bond is a fraudulent transfer under 11 U.S.C. § 548. As Justice Stevens noted in his dissent to

Celotex Corp. v. Edwards, 514 U.S. 300 (1995), “[i]t strains credulity, to suggest that a supersedeas bond, posted almost a year and a half before the bankruptcy petition was filed, could be set aside as a preference or as a fraudulent transfer for the benefit of [the debtor’s] adversaries in bitterly contested litigation.” Id. at 325-36 (Stevens, J., dissenting).¹⁹

Finally, inasmuch as the Court has held that the Langlais bond funds are no longer “property of the estate” in which the respondents have any interest, the other cited sections of the Bankruptcy Code are inapplicable.

III. Conclusion

The balance of the equities in this case favors granting the Langlais petitioners relief from the automatic stay of bankruptcy by annulling the stay, ratifying the Third

¹⁹ In Celotex, the Supreme Court held that the question whether judgment creditors were entitled to immediate execution on a supersedeas bond was related to the debtor’s bankruptcy case, and therefore within the bankruptcy court’s jurisdiction.

Justice Stevens also noted: “The very purpose of a supersedeas bond is to protect judgment creditors from the risk that insolvency of the debtor may impair their ability to enforce the judgment promptly. When the bond has served the purpose of forestalling immediate levies on the judgment debtor’s assets – levies that might have precipitated an earlier bankruptcy – it is inequitable to postpone payment merely because the risk against which the bond was intended to provide protection has actually occurred.” 514 U.S. at 332 (Stevens, J., dissenting).

Circuit's mandate, and ordering partial release of the supersedeas bond funds.

An appropriate order shall issue separately.